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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/665,676	09/19/2003	James Patterson Bryant	12093/926	6268

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EXAMINER

SMALLEY, JAMES N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3727

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/665,676

Applicant(s)

BRYANT, JAMES PATTERSON

Examiner

James N. Smalley

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berezandky US 5,462,322 in view of Wheatley US 5,301,913.

Berezansky '322 teaches a clamp comprising a top clamp (1) with a threaded top clamp bolt hole (5), a base clamp (2) with a threaded base clamp bolt hole (6), a bolt (4), and a lip holding area (7) and (8). The bottom clamp can rotate from the top clamp in the unsecured position about hinge (3). In a closed position the serrated portions (7) and (8) form a nearly circular geometry, which is read by the Examiner to comprise an "approximately semi-circular geometry."

Berezansky '322 does not teach a fitting to accept and secure the bolt.

Wheatley '913 teaches a fitting (62) with internal threading (64) to accept a bolt in a locking clamp. In col. 4, lines 5-11, Wheatley '913 teaches the provision of a threaded fitting allows for a greater clamping strength, as opposed to threads formed directly in the leg (34). It further states that the threads may be formed in the leg (34) if the additional strength is not needed.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the clamp of Berezansky '322, providing the fitting taught by Wheatley '913, motivated by the benefit of providing increased clamping strength. Furthermore, Examiner notes the fitting of the Applicant appears to comprise a separation of a known integral structure, such as that of Berezansky '322, into separate parts. It has been held that constructing a formerly integral structure in various elements involves only routine skill in the art. *Nerwin v. Erlichman*, 168 USPQ 177, 179.

Regarding the limitations whereby the claimed device is to be used for securing a drum lid, Examiner notes the device of Berezansky '322 is capable of being used in the intended manner, i.e. for

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securing a drum closure to a drum, because it meets all claimed structural limitations. It has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987).

Regarding claim 6, the area around the threaded hole is read to be a "hardened seat."

Regarding claim 7, the inside edge of the serrated portion is semi-circular and thus read to be a "rounded knuckle."

3. Claims 1-7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montross US 1,059,747 in view of Wheatley US 5,301,913.

Montross '747 teaches a clamp comprising a top clamp (7) with a top clamp bolt hole, a base clamp (8) with a threaded base clamp bolt hole (17), a bolt (15), and a lip holding area (9) and (10). The bottom clamp can rotate from the top clamp in the unsecured position about hinge (13).

Montross '747 does not teach the top clamp hole being internally threaded.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide threading in the top hole, motivated by the benefit of better securing a connection between the top clamp and the bolt. Furthermore, Examiner notes the lower hole is provided with threading. The replication of threading in the top hole would comprise no more than a mere duplication of the working parts of the invention. It has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

Furthermore, Montross '747 not teach a fitting to accept and secure the bolt.

Wheatley '913 teaches a fitting (62) with internal threading (64) to accept a bolt in a locking clamp. In col. 4, lines 5-11, Wheatley '913 teaches the provision of a threaded fitting allows for a greater clamping strength, as opposed to threads formed directly in the leg (34). It further states that the threads may be formed in the leg (34) if the additional strength is not needed.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the clamp of Berezansky '322, providing the fitting taught by Wheatley '913, motivated by

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the benefit of providing increased clamping strength. Furthermore, Examiner notes the fitting of the Applicant appears to comprise a separation of a known integral structure, such as that of Berezansky '322, into separate parts. It has been held that constructing a formerly integral structure in various elements involves only routine skill in the art. *Nerwin v. Erlichman*, 168 USPQ 177, 179.

Regarding the limitations whereby the claimed device is to be used for securing a drum lid, Examiner notes the device of Montross '747 is capable of being used in the intended manner, i.e. for securing a drum closure to a drum, because it meets all claimed structural limitations. It has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987).

Regarding claims 3-4, it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416. Furthermore, it is known to form metallic devices of stainless steel to prevent corrosion around threading which would otherwise impede the insertion of a bolt or screw.

It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the device of Montross '747 of a strong, highly rigid material such as metal, motivated by the benefit of providing rigidity to the clamp. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill to form the clamp of stainless steel, motivated by the benefit of preventing rust from forming around the screw threads.

Regarding claim 5, Montross '747 does not teach the size of the clamp. However, Examiner notes a change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the overall size of the device of Montross '747 such that the bolt diameter would be formed to less than 1 inch, motivated by the benefit of sizing the device to fit various sized flanges.

Regarding claim 6, the area around the threaded hole is read to be a "hardened seat."

Regarding claim 7, flange member (9) is read to be the rounded knuckle.

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4. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Montross US 1,059,747 in view of Wheatley US 5,301,913 as applied above, and further in view of Kunin '687.

Regarding claims 8-9, Montross '747 discloses securing a casket with clamps placed over the drum ring (3) and (4). Examiner reads the burial casket to comprise a "drum." The reference teaches in the second column of page 2 of the Specification, lines 73-77, "Any desired number of clamps 6 may be employed..."

Kunin '687 teaches it is known to secure a lid and container closed with three clamps.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide three, or any other suitable number of clamps taught by Montross '747 to secure the burial casket, as taught by Kunin '687, motivated by the benefit of providing the desired securing strength to seal the casket.

5. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kunin US 1,450,687 in view of Berezansky US 5,462,322 and in view of Wheatley US 5,301,913.

Kunin '687 teaches a method of sealing a drum with three drum closure arrangements provided over a drum ring (8), but does not teach the top clamp and the base clamp forming a lip holding area.

Berezansky '322 teaches a clamp comprising a top clamp (1) with a threaded top clamp bolt hole (5), a base clamp (2) with a threaded base clamp bolt hole (6), a bolt (4), and a lip holding area (7) and (8). The device appears equally capable at being selectively applied to a container rim.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the clamps of Berezansky '322 to secure the drum lid of Kunin '687 because the clamp is equally capable of securing the drum lid.

Furthermore, Berezansky '322 does not teach a fitting to accept and secure the bolt.

Wheatley '913 teaches a fitting (62) with internal threading (64) to accept a bolt in a locking clamp. In col. 4, lines 5-11, Wheatley '913 teaches the provision of a threaded fitting allows for a greater

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clamping strength, as opposed to threads formed directly in the leg (34). It further states that the threads may be formed in the leg (34) if the additional strength is not needed.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the clamp of Berezansky '322, providing the fitting taught by Wheatley '913, motivated by the benefit of providing increased clamping strength. Furthermore, Examiner notes the fitting of the Applicant appears to comprise a separation of a known integral structure, such as that of Berezansky '322, into separate parts. It has been held that constructing a formerly integral structure in various elements involves only routine skill in the art. *Nerwin v. Erlichman*, 168 USPQ 177, 179.

### ***Response to Arguments***

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: See attached PTO-892, citing relevant references.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James N. Smalley whose telephone number is (571) 272-4547. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 9-6:30, Alternate Fri 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Newhouse can be reached on (571) 272-4544. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jns

  
NATHAN J. NEWHOUSE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER